

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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A CONGRESS OF HEALTH, NOT DISEASE.

With the closing of the fourth international congress of school hygiene, at Buffalo, one fact stands out vividly: The school hygiene movement has become a positive movement for the advancement of the health of the school child, rather than a negative summing up to disease.

The health emphasis was particularly noticeable, according to press reports, in the scientific exhibit held in connection with the congress. Visitors to educational exhibitions on hygiene and sanitation do not need to be told how frequently these have been of the "chamber of horrors" variety. There were survivals of this type in the Buffalo exhibits, but for the most part the positive, sane, normal exhibit was conspicuously present. There were wonderful pictures of city girls engaged in outdoor sports and games—the New York school girls, for instance, who, in their Public Schools Athletic League, illustrate the newer health spirit of the hour, the spirit of wholesome recreation, to which even the tenement seems to succumb.

The old familiar exhibits of wan and careworn consumptive children were replaced in the exhibits with cheerful pictures of "pre-tuberculous" youngsters busy in the school of the out-of-doors, their faces bright with the hope of health, typical of the knowledge that fresh air and sunshine can and will drive tuberculosis from the earth.

There were more illustrations of healthy teeth than decayed in the Buffalo exhibit; there was less emphasis on the pitiable condition of bad teeth and more stress on the advantages of good teeth; and above all, there was the spotless school dental clinic of Cincinnati and other cities, with its promise of better, cleaner mouths for future school children.

Exhibits of the old sort there were—a few; just as there were a few speeches of the kind that were undoubtedly necessary in the early days of the health movement, to arouse public sentiment; but the one big central fact, both in the exhibit and in the speeches, was that school hygiene is to be henceforth considered from the point of view of health, not disease; that sound bodies, clean minds, normal development, air and sunlight, rational living, education to fit for natural productive life, are the things to be stressed; that it is not so much a fight against disease as it is a fight for health. It was almost as if the delegates of the nations at Buffalo had declared to the world: "There are many things to be done; we know the evils now; let us remedy where we can; but let us above all do our best to point the way to clean, healthful, normal living for the generations to come."

SOME EXCEPTION AMONG GOOD RULES.

The "rules and regulations" for the police department drawn up by the civil service commissioners are such in general as Honolulu certainly desires to see enforced, but is the commission, in its eagerness to do the right thing and increase the efficiency of the force, not nullifying itself by going too far? A cursory reading of the rules and regulations laid down seems to show that the commissioners are overriding the municipal ordinances in some cases and setting aside territorial statutes and common police usage in others. Establishing new speed limits, for instance, and forbidding the receipt of rewards by officers appear to be rather overdoing the thing.

The object of a citizen, corporation or government in offering a reward for successful police work is to ensure extra vigilance on the part of the police in the carrying out of their duty and is offered solely for the benefit of the one to pay it. It seems out of place for the commissioners to prevent anyone in any way from securing the best police protection possible, as long as this is not afforded at the expense of the rest of the work of the department and so long as no suspicion exists that lawbreaking is not encouraged by individual police for the sake of the rewards to be reaped. Receiving a reward for doing one's duty should not be made improper, nor put upon the same plane as taking a bribe not to do it. It cannot be conducive to the development of the best in an officer, either, to oblige him to put a reward received for individual service into a common pot. Signal service is rewarded outside the police force; why not in it? There is nothing to be condemned and everything to be commended in special effort in the performance of duty.

With a few exceptions, however, the desires of the commissioners for an efficient force, as testified to in the rules drawn up for the guidance of police officers, are worthy of as strong backing as the community can give them. The exceptions can be gone over and, if the objections to them are found to be well grounded, their elimination will be easy. The commissioners, we believe, are striving for the best results, not for the application, good or bad, of any particular principles or the riding of any particular hobbies.

FACING NEW CONDITIONS.

The Underwood Tariff Bill has passed the senate. It now goes to conference and should be in the hands of the President, to be made into law through his signature, within a few days.

Hawaii is hit harder by the bill than any other section of the Union, but we have still the hope to cling to that the need of revenue may yet compel the abandonment of the free sugar clause of the bill, which otherwise goes into operation in three years. In many directions the new tariff is bound to adversely affect business and it may well be that before 1916 the administration will change its mind about throwing away the fifty millions of revenue imported sugar supplies.

Hawaii is facing the situation bravely. What can be done to adjust plantation conditions to the new burdens they must bear is to be done and plans are now being worked out whereby some of the blow may be partially averted. The least productive fields are to be allowed to go back to lantana and guava; the various bonus systems, whereby the wages of the laborers in Hawaii were made the highest in the world paid to cane workers in the tropics and semi-tropics, will have to be abandoned in part; salaries will have to be cut; experiments that would have helped sugar growers all over the world, as the results of past experiments at the expense of the Hawaiian planters have done, will have to be abandoned. There must be stern retrenchment all along the line.

The sugar industry here will survive in part, but nevertheless Hawaii has been struck a blow undeserved and unexpected. What rankles most of all, however, is the contemptuous way in which the claims of these islands for recognition were flouted by the administration. Our main industry has been crippled and our pride in our loyal Americanism has been hurt. We look forward to 1916, however. On the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in that year we expect to hear the cheering news that Democracy and its free trade fallacies have been swept into the discard by a true American majority.

Those who have imagined that the congress of governors never takes any important action have missed the mark sadly. At Colorado Springs recently the congress voted the sentiment of the governors that the tango dance isn't half bad.

GOOD ADVERTISING.

In the war department at Washington is a room furnished with desks, chairs and whatever other furniture is required for utility or charm, all made in the Philippine Islands, of Philippine materials. Why cannot Hawaii follow the Philippine lead and furnish a similar room in the department of the interior? Hawaii has hard woods equaled by few and surpassed by none in the world; Hawaii has furniture makers and artists equal to any task that may be submitted, while Hawaii could profit by the advertising a "Hawaiian Room" would furnish at the Capital.

The bureau of insular affairs has sent out a press story concerning its Philippine Room, a portion of which says:

A great deal has been heard, but little known on this side of the world, of the rare and beautiful hard woods of the Philippine Islands, and some of the stories told may have suggested that the imagination had not been neglected, but a practical demonstration that these stories were founded on fact may be found in the offices of General Frank McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, where there has just been received from the islands enough furniture to furnish two office rooms. Many persons have called out of mingled interest and curiosity and have critically examined this furniture in admiration that could not be suppressed.

About a year ago, as the story goes, it occurred to the insular bureau, which has charge of the affairs of civil government in the Philippines and Porto Rico, as well as of the affairs of the customs receivership of Santo Domingo, that it would be a good idea to have in Washington, for the inspection of visitors and others interested in our far-away islands an exhibit of one of their valuable resources. This idea prompted the thought that the exhibit might be made useful as well as ornamental, and it was therefore decided to have made in the Philippine Islands, out of the native hardwoods and by native workmen, enough furniture for the rooms in the war department building occupied by the chief of the bureau of insular affairs to show the possibilities as well as the beautiful color and grain of the Philippine hardwoods.

The Governor General of the Islands was consulted and gave his prompt and hearty approval and the action necessary to put the thought into effect was taken at once. Drawings and specifications as to dimensions and style were prepared in Washington and forwarded to Manila, and officials regard it as a compliment to the American instruction as well as the native mechanical dexterity that these drawings and specifications were followed down to the minutest detail and nothing added or omitted. The furniture was shipped half way round the world and has just recently arrived in exceptionally good condition. It is made of red narra, or Philippine mahogany, and is of a light elated color shading to slightly darker; has a natural finish with a high polish, and is strikingly grained.

This is followed by a "boost" for the products of the Philippines, especially for its hardwood products, the result of which will be publicity in thousands of mainland papers, publicity that would cost many thousands of dollars if secured on any regular advertising basis. Hawaiian koa could get the same publicity through a similar campaign.

AMERICA'S HUMILIATION IN THE PACIFIC.

It is decidedly humiliating to note the absolute ignoring of the United States in all discussions as to the future shipping supremacy of the Pacific, especially when such discussions usually hinge on the early opening of the Panama Canal. The United States is so hopelessly beaten at present on the Pacific, so far as her merchant marine is concerned, and the attitude of congress is so supine as regards replacing the American flag upon the high seas, that foreign calculators eliminate America altogether and take for granted that there will be no immediate competition from American bottoms. What few ships now fly the Stars and Stripes in anything but coastal trade are being so rapidly outclassed that they are now nearly all second and third-raters and what little chance they had to pay their owners when they were able through speed, comfort and safety, to hold their own in a competitive way, despite the handicaps of the registry, is now fast disappearing.

Travel and traffic upon the Pacific is increasing rapidly. The passenger trade of the liners plying in and out of Yokohama last year, according to consular report, fifty per cent greater than the year before. The department of commerce at Washington, in a statement made within the past few days, draws attention to the fact that the travel out of San Francisco has grown to such an extent that the demands upon the transpacific liners is greater than the accommodation. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has, within the past two years, added two great liners to her fleet. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is building eleven new steamers for Panama business, some of the new boats being of 16,000 tons. The Canadian Pacific is adding fast and luxurious liners to her Empress fleet and is already planning to put still greater and faster boats upon the transpacific run. The Grand Trunk Pacific, the new Canadian railroad company, is building a line for fast passage between British Columbia and the Orient, with Seattle as the American port of call. The Hamburg-American will soon be in the Pacific with a modern line of steamers, and the Royal Mail only awaits the opening of the canal to traffic to establish itself in Pacific business.

America is building the canal and will supply most of the business for the Pacific steamship companies, but is unable to handle even a share of that business upon the water. It is humiliating.

OUR UNPREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

In his speech at Fort Logan, Colorado, on August 25, Secretary Garrison dealt very frankly about the army, but gave the public no news, says the Washington Star. Our unpreparedness for war is a matter of common knowledge, at home and abroad. It is something of a fact among ourselves, and of wonder among foreigners.

In fact, we have no army, properly so-called. When the word in its true meaning is considered, it is not to be properly applied to the small trained force we have under arms.

Think of what the word means as applied in Great Britain, Germany, in France, in Russia, in Italy, in any of the Balkan states so recently in the field against Turkey. There an army exists—a trained force of fighting men commensurate in size with the population and with all possible necessities in safeguarding property interests.

We boast of a population of ninety millions. We occupy one of the finest and most fertile empires on earth. Our coast line on two seas is far extended. We own the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico; we have the right of interference in Cuba, and are about to open to the world the greatest canal enterprise known. We take pride in the claim that we are a world power. And yet we have but a squad of men in uniform trained to the use of arms.

We are better off on the sea. But not nearly so well off as we should be. And there are men in public life who would reduce our power afloat. They assert that we have ships enough, and if they could would defeat all propositions for more. They regard money so expended as wasted.

This is a very interesting subject now. With our controversy with Japan unsettled, and our controversy with Mexico red hot and disquieting, it is important to take stock of just where we should find ourselves if suddenly confronted with a great military duty. What further should we hear about the army being a force for discouraging strikes, and about Mr. Bryan's flagship "Friendship"?

Even if, as everybody hopes, the Mexican danger passes and we are spared the necessity of intervention, the reports of Secretaries Garrison and Daniels to congress in December will carry matter, and should carry recommendations, of interest as great as will attach to any subject submitted by anybody for the consideration of that body.

MORE PRODUCERS A NECESSITY.

Joseph Chapman of Minneapolis did his own country as well as Canada a real service in calling attention of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges, in convention at Winnipeg, to one of the most potent causes of rural depopulation and its consequent train of economic evils, says the Christian Science Monitor. In Canada as in the United States the tendency of the native element, and especially the younger growth, has for several years been away from the country and toward the city. There have been numerous groupings of statistics to establish this fact, and to these a committee of the bankers of Minnesota contributed as far back as 1909 some startling statements tending to show why only one third of the population of the State was engaged in agriculture, and why another third lived in its three principal cities. These were confirmed and elaborated by Mr. Chapman, and, as reported in the Monitor, they should enlist serious attention.

It has been customary in discussions of this kind to find cause for the city trend in rural conditions that suffer by contrast with urban in various respects, and particularly in opportunity for social and business advancement; the Minnesota investigators have delved deeper for a reason, however, and have found it in the system of education now prevalent not only in the State named but throughout English-speaking North America. Thus at the time the investigation was made, of 35,000 school children in Minnesota four-tenths of one per cent were being educated as producers and 99.6 per cent as consumers. Of ninety-three per cent of the 19,500,000 school children in the United States in 1910, it has been determined, over fifty per cent never reach college. A very large percentage of these children were trained for a college education they never took. The natural inference is that they were not trained for occupations that lay within their reach, the filling of which would have restored the balance between production and consumption.

As a consequence of unfitting children for production, Minnesota that formerly produced thirty bushels of wheat to the acre now produces fifteen. During the same period Germany by skillful methods has increased her wheat output by fifty-eight per cent. Comparisons with agricultural results in other European countries are found to be equally unfavorable to the American farmer. France has 5000 agricultural schools, and as a result the average farmer in that country, according to Mr. Chapman, is more prosperous than the average business man in the United States.

There is a more cheering side to the picture, however. In the United States agricultural education has been advanced wonderfully in the last few years. Agricultural schools and colleges are springing up in the East, West and South. Minnesota has found a remedy for past errors, and to paraphrase Mr. Chapman's words slightly, the Minnesota farmer of forty years' standing is now taking lessons from the boy graduate of the agricultural school, and greatly to his profit. Canada has been urged to train her children to production also, and the examples cited may impel her to right action.

ALL IN THE SAME BOAT.

The Japanese press is naturally a unit on the inadvisability of any attempt on the part of the plantations to make up their whole loss to come from a tariff reduction on sugar through a cut in the payroll for plantation laborers. There is no reason to believe, however, that such is the plan or the purpose of the plantations, although it is certain that labor, which represents more than one-half the total cost of sugar production, will have to bear some loss in wages.

There are a great many ways in which the plantations can cut down expenses, and, we take it, the first thing that will be done around the plantations will be the elimination of much that has been given the laborers outside of and beyond their wages. Although the Hawaiian plantations have been given little credit for it, they have spent many, many thousands upon the welfare of their laborers for things not supplied to plantation laborers in Cuba, the Fijis, Formosa, the Philippines and elsewhere, the sugar countries Hawaii must soon meet in open competition. The support of churches and temples, the maintenance of recreation parks and the upkeep of baseball clubs, the establishment of moving-picture theaters, the outfitting of plantation bands and music clubs, the more or less pensioning of aged or crippled laborers are some of the things which have made the Hawaiian plantations very different from the "slave camps" and the "peonage prisons" they have been described as in the ignorantly biased Socialist and labor journals. They are what have made Hawaiian plantation camp conditions in recent years so infinitely superior to those under which hundreds of thousands of mainland laborers must live, so much better than those in a majority of the mining and lumber camps of many States. Economic necessity now dictates that many of these things must disappear. American tariff protection allowed of much which free trade in three years and open competition with the world will not permit of.

It is probable that transportation costs will be cut, the various rail and steamship companies taking the position that half a loaf is better than no bread, although the transportation companies will have appreciably less tonnage to handle. Many plantations will cut down their acreage to the most productive sections of their holdings, which will naturally mean less sugar to haul out and fewer supplies to haul in.

Office and other overhead charges will have to be scaled down and all sinecures abolished. Any frills will be done away with.

The Japanese need not take the position that their wages is the only thing in danger. The wage scale will simply have to suffer with the rest.

The danger the Japanese press sees of a labor famine through the going away of labor in preference to working under a reduced scale appears to be raised mainly for the sake of argument. The danger to the community does not appear to be in any future labor famine, but, on the contrary, in a large part of the laboring community out of work. The reduction of acreage means reduction in working forces, not only on the plantations themselves in every section of the country, but in every business dependent wholly or in part on sugar cultivation. Hawaii's trouble is not going to be to get laborers to accept lower wages, but in getting work, even at the lower wages, to keep its laboring population going.

We are all in the same boat, in Hawaii, so far as the sugar situation is concerned, and we must all pull together. The situation we face is not one of the deprivation of any one class for the benefit of the others, but of a common deprivation, in which each must suffer his share.

Honolulu will be the least affected section of the Territory. This city, thanks to the military and naval activities on Oahu and the increasing tourist trade, will make progress in spite of the general blow the Territory has received. Retail business here will continue good; real estate will hold its value and will increase in value as the years go by; the city will continue to grow. Honolulu is all right. The rest of the Territory appears to be in for some bad years, thanks to the row in the Chicago convention that gave us Woodrow Wilson as President and put Democracy in control of house and senate.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Harry Thaw never got even a chance to see Canada First.

Our enterprising afternoon contemporary yesterday published a resume of Japanese activities in the South Seas, credited to reports brought by the Maruma, and had the paper on the street before the liner from the South was off port. That is what we call real enterprise.

Johnny Wilson and the particular branch of the local Democracy which stands for him have, according to report, tendered their support to Pinkham if he will, in turn, agree to throw every Republican out of office and substitute Democrats of the Johnny Wilson brand. Now, isn't that a dainty dish to set before the king?

LONDON PAPER'S DOLEFUL VIEWS

Criticism of Policy Calling for Americans to Leave Mexico and Abandon Property.

LONDON, August 28.—The tone of English press comment on the Wilson message is not hopeful of a speedy adjustment of the Mexican situation, the Times, in an editorial, contending that the message, while admirable in tone and worthy of President Wilson's reputation as a peace advocate, has a drawback in being irrelevant to the main point. The Times proceeds to ask why the Washington government fails to take the simple and effective course, following the European example of recognizing President Huerta, and adds: "It is difficult to resist the suspicion that in emphasizing the personal objections to President Huerta the American government is justifying its best chance of assisting the country of which he is the effective ruler."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "We fully understand that President Wilson's message is born of the travail of his soul. He is a good and devout man, earnestly desirous of furthering the ideals of peace and justice, but on him rests the responsibility of protecting not only the interests of the United States in Mexico, but the lives of some thousands of American citizens who have settled there."

"The application of moral force consists in urging all the citizens of the United States in Mexico to abandon their occupations and to clear out of the country, and in proposing measures which must rest on physical force for preventing the entry of arms and munitions into the country either for Provisional President Huerta or for the rebels. We shall watch the result of the steady pressure of moral force with much interest, but without much belief in its success."

Moral Force Needs Backing. "We have preached many times during these past troubled months that physical force not backed by moral force is both brutal and futile, but we are compelled also to accept the converse idea that moral force not backed by physical force is no less futile and in consequence is apt to become even more brutal."

"The golden dreamers of The Hague and of the Capital shrink from recognizing a fact so fatal to their theories. We shall see what Mexico has to teach them."

Amateur Diplomacy. "The Evening Standard says: 'The United States, as we have all learned lately, distrusts amateurism in sports. It knows that if you want to win in a contest you must rely on the expert and take care that the expert knows all the details of his business.'"

"It is, therefore, rather surprising that the United States does not apply the same admirable principle to the conduct of its public affairs."

The Standard continues by a reference to the "singular incongruity" of President Wilson's policy, and says that Provisional President Huerta is the only power capable of restoring order.

President Wilson's only specific, the newspaper continues, is strange enough. It urges all American citizens in Mexico to leave their railways, their mines, their factories and their plantations to be confiscated or occupied by the inhabitants.

"Such is diplomacy when it falls under the control of distinguished amateurs. It has only led the United States into an impasse from which there is no escape except by those forcible means which the pacifist President and his eloquent secretary of state are so fervently opposed."

The Daily Mail declares that what the Washington government most needs is a policy, and asks whether President Wilson supposes that the American citizens in Mexico, managing utilities representing \$50,000,000 capital, can put the railways and tramways in their pockets when they leave, or whether they are to leave them behind. It says that the message should be quite popular in Mexico.

The Morning Post says: "President Wilson will have his hands full if he sets himself up as the censor of morals for the presidents of Latin America."

The Express says: "Great Britain has large interests and much to lose by war, but it is difficult to understand how British sympathy could be otherwise bestowed than on the United States."

CHEMICAL GUNS FOR FIRE FIGHTING

CHICAGO, August 30.—That the days of fighting fire with water are practically over was the announcement made at the convention of the National Firemen's Association here today by Simon Kellerman, Jr., of Edwardsville, Ill., statistician of the association. "I expect that the use of water for the fighting of fires will be well-nigh done away with within the next five years," he said. "At present in the large cities most of the smaller fires are put out with chemicals and in time I believe guns for shooting powdered chemicals or chemical bombs will be used for fighting all big blazes. The loss of property will be much smaller when more chemicals are used. At a recent fire which I witnessed the loss of property due to the fire was about \$5000 while the loss due to water poured on the flames was about \$20,000. This is the greatest argument that can be found for the use of chemicals."

RHEUMATISM.

Have you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by Dr. J. C. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.